

A Warrior Speaks

Greetings Brothers and Sisters,

I speak to you from the administrative segregation dungeon of the Bklyn House of Konzentration. My name is Chango Caribe. I'm also known as Pedro Monges. I am a Revolutionary and therefore a Prisoner-of-War. However, I am being denied P.O.W. treatment as dictated by the Geneva Convention Regulations.

I will take this opportunity to shed some light on the nature of my capture and the charges which have since been lodged against me.

On the evening of February 23, 1973, while travelling with my wife, Miriam, and 1-year old daughter, Taina in our car, I noticed that we were being followed by police from a distance. As we approached an intersection, we were vamped on by a swarm of plainclothes and uniformed swine who swooped down on us from every direction. The swine surrounded us and threatened to blow us away if we moved. We were illegally searched (no warrants) and separately spirited away to the pig pen. There we were strip-searched (including the baby), fingerprinted and I was put in a cage while the pigs ran around like wild dogs trying to determine who we were and oinking over why they had not killed us at the intersection. Within 15-20 minutes, the place was crawling with all types of pigs; detectives from other precincts, d.a.'s, and f.b.i. agents. I was informed that I had been sought on charges of gun possession and bank robbery. The swine also stated that I was now being charged with possession of a .45 semi-automatic pistol and a so-called explosive bomb which they allegedly found in the car.

Thereafter my little daughter was released and my wife and I were detained. A day or two later we were arraigned in Brooklyn Criminal Court. After having been accused by the news media and the d.a. of being members of the Black Liberation Army and thus being mad niggers we were charged with 4 counts of possession of weapons and dangerous instruments and appliances-felony, 1 count manufacture, transport, disposition and defacement of weapons and dangerous instruments and appliances-felony, and 1 count endangering the welfare of a minor (our daughter). Ransom was imposed at \$200,000 for me and \$150,000 for my wife. This despite the fact that my wife had had no prior arrests, had only been a passenger in the car with a child on her lap, and was pregnant at the time. In light of all this the swine refused to lower her ransom or just plain declare her innocent and cut her loose.

My wife was held in Rikers Island and I in the Brooklyn House of D. During this time my bail was increased another \$25,000 on the old gun charge and they dreamed up another armed robbery and dropped that on me. Two months later I was taken to Federal Court at Foley Square and formally indicted on the bank robbery. Bail was imposed at \$100,000.

After having been in four months and possibly as a result of community support, my wife was paroled and put on five years probation. On the stipulation that she plead guilty to the charge of "attempted possession of dangerous instruments and appliances", whatever that means. Considering the circumstances and her condition it was her only way out at the time. In Federal Court I pleaded guilty to bank robbery and was sentenced to 18 years. I was brought back here to B.M.H.D. to face the state charges. Since then I have been indicted along with 3 other bloods on a jive attempt escape as a felony. Bail was imposed at \$15,000. I have been kept in segregation ever since and am still awaiting trial on the state charges.

Brothers and sisters, the present state of affairs speaks loudly of an intense genocide on a higher level. It is essential that we recognize the fact that the enemies of the sun mean to squash the people's just struggle at the very roots and thus drain it of all life. The methods of repression being employed give mute testimony to the magnitude of the situation and the measures to which the enemy will resort in their efforts to maintain domination that the dungeons throughout Babylon are overflowing with Black and other Third World warriors.

Militarily speaking, when a state of war exists as does here, it is a generally observed practice to capture soldiers from the

opposition, thereby diminishing their ranks. The pig power structure has implemented a kill campaign against the B.L.A. in particular and the Black/3rd World community in general. The B.L.A., having assumed the leadership role in the peoples' armed struggle has been especially subjected to the heaviest doses of pig repression. We have witnessed in the pig dragnets, the systematic hunting down and killings of some of the peoples' worthiest and most dedicated warriors. Kangaroo courts and railroads abound whenever the peoples' warriors suffer the misfortune of being captured. Excessive bails, guaranteed long prison terms, cruel treatment and many times death constitute the fates of those who are captured alive.

Those who refuse to capitulate become fair game for the pig triggermen. It should be observed, however, that the agents of repression make very little distinction between the peoples' warriors and the general inhabitants of the oppressed community. We have seen many instances where innocent people ranging from the oldest to the youngest among us have fallen victim to the guns of the pig-occupying army on g.p. It should come as no surprise, for just as the amerikkkan armed forces slaughtered countless innocent men, women and children in Vietnam while supposedly protecting them from the forces of evil, the pig-occupying forces here in the Black colonies throughout babylon have slaughtered and continue to slaughter innocent people in the name of LAW and ORDER.

The enemy realizes that the B.L.A. is the highest manifestation of the peoples' desire for freedom. They also recognize that the will to resist is embodied in the majority of the people in the poor oppressed community. Consequently they view the entire Black colony as a war zone and all the inhabitants as potential warriors. This explains the reason for the manner in which they treat us. Being that the good majority of poor oppressed people fall into the pigs' 'enemy list' there is no point in arguing about it (you might get killed), it's really a matter of preparing on all levels for the armed struggle.

The guerrilla front must be backed up by a strong and effective support network; this constitutes organizing for mass support on all levels, i.e. the courts, the prisons, and most definitely, on the streets. It is vital that the people out there in Colonial Minimum Security (streets) be organized around the issues affecting their lives, and the most important issue at this time is liberation. This is not something new being dreamed up by a handful of armed and uptight extremists as we are led to believe. NO--this is something that has been going down for hundreds of years.

We have inherited the spirit of revolution passed down from our forefathers every since they first felt the oppressors sting. Our people in Africa felt the sting and they've risen up in arms. They know that the pigs are shooting real bullets so they're shooting real bullets back; our people in Asia feel the sting and they've risen--they proved to the world that the pigs' technology ain't shit; our people in Latin America feel the sting and they've risen--NOW they pose a great threat to the swine cause they're hitting too close to home.

The closest you can get to this monster is from right inside. We're in the belly of the beast, therefore we're in a favorable position. We deal internal blows. We cause internal injuries; our comrades overseas deal external blows. Collectively, we jump this old decrepit motherfucker called babylon and remove this sucker from the face of the planet earth! It may sound far out but it is a simple way of saying: WE GON TAKE OVER CAUSE THEY TIME IS UP!!!

However, we've got to stop finger-popping and get on the case cause the time is ripe for the plucking and we of all people can't afford to blow. The pigs boast that they have exterminated the Black Liberation Army. However, what the fools prefer not to realize is that as long as oppression exists, there will always be a peoples' army present to deal righteous death blows in the name of freedom.

SEIZE THE TIME!
LIBERTY OR GUNSMOKE!

Chango Caribe

P.R. a 75 Year struggle

Part - 1



Reprinted below is the first two parts of a document which outlines the story of Puerto Rico's 75 year struggle for liberation from U.S. colonial domination. The document was originally presented by the Permanent Representative to the United Nations of the Republic of Cuba, Ricardo Alarcon Quesada before the U.N. General Assembly in 1971.

Since 1965, when the Committee for Decolonization was first requested to discuss the colonial case of Puerto Rico, Cuba has taken on the task of diplomatic representation in the United Nations of Puerto Rican independence movement and the popular interests it articulates. This expression of solidarity has grown from the common struggle which the Cuban and Puerto Rican people have shared against the colonial domination of first Spain and then the United States.

Puerto Rico is a latin American country. It has a nationality of its own which was crystallized as early as the beginning of the nineteenth century. Its history, culture, customs, traditions and interests are totally different from those of the United States, the metropolitan colonial Power.

The people of Puerto Rico has a long and heroic tradition of struggle for its national independence. The common task of helping that people to win full emancipation is part of the historical patrimony of all the Latin American peoples.

In the first quarter of the nineteenth century, when the first stirrings of rebellion against the colonial power of Spain began to make themselves felt in the West Indies, the Liberator, Simon Bolivar, personally assumed responsibility for assisting and encouraging those in Cuba and Puerto Rico who were fighting for national independence. Ever since that very early time, it was the Government of the United States which represented the main obstacle to the fulfilment by the Latin American patriots of their duty of solidarity.

On 23 September 1868, in the town of Lares, the Puerto Rican people launched its war of independence against Spain. Side by side with the people of Cuba, the inhabitants of the small West Indian island defied colonial power and fought under the very difficult conditions resulting from their insularity until the year 1868.

As a result of that struggle, Spain was forced to grant Puerto Rico a relatively large degree of autonomy, which was enshrined in the Constitution of 25 November 1867. Under the terms of that Constitution, the people of Puerto Rico elected deputies to the Spanish Cortes, acquired the freedom to trade with all the countries of the world and exercised important powers and prerogatives of self-government representing a degree of autonomy incomparably greater than that which now exists in the island under United States colonial rule. The Constitution of 1897 provided that Spain could not modify the status of Puerto Rico without the consent of the Puerto Rican Parliament.

However, on 25 July 1898, the island was invaded by the armed forces of the United States, which placed the territory under military occupation, dissolved the Parliament and established United States rule by force of arms.

History provides ample evidence of the expansionist aims of the United States with respect to the West Indies.

Everybody knows the famous line written by President Monroe in a letter to Mr. Nelson, the United States Ambassador in Madrid, in 1822: "Cuba and Puerto Rico are natural appendages of the United States" ..

..In July 1898, Spain was preparing to surrender after the defeats suffered in the fighting in Cuban territory. On 16 July, the Spanish Army surrendered in the city of Santiago de Cuba. The following day, the 17th, the Spanish government through its Ambassador in Paris, made an offer to the United States to open peace talks. The very same day, the United States Government ordered its Navy to invade Puerto Rico. An American writer, who certainly could not be accused of hostility towards the imperialist designs of his Government, wrote quite properly: "It was not a battle against the Spaniards any longer - they were fleeing satisfactorily - but against time: to establish a fait accompli occupation of the island before an unfavorable turn in the peace negotiations now in progress could deprive Miles' armies of the territory they already controlled." (Jack Cameron Dierks, A Leap to Arms, the Cuban Campaign of 1898, Philadelphia and New York, 1970).

Under the terms of the Treaty of Paris, signed between Spain and the United States, Spain, "ceded" to the United States the territory of Puerto Rico (article 2 of the Treaty), thus consummating a typical act of colonial plunder in which the people of the territory concerned had absolutely no say. To that extent, the Treaty of Paris, in so far as it concerns Puerto Rico, is null and void because it was done in total disregard of the Puerto Rican Constitution and its autonomous institutions. That argument was invoked by the great Puerto Rican patriot of the time, Eugenio Maria de Hostos: "Puerto Rico is a legal entity and could not be stripped of any of its prerogatives as a nation by a war which was not of its making." In October 1935, in a plea before the United States Supreme Court, Pedro Albizu Campos, leader of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, asserted: "The Treaty (of Paris) is null and void in so far as it concerns Puerto Rico. Spain could not cede Puerto Rico because Puerto Rico was not a negotiable entity (res in commercium). Puerto Rico became a sovereign nation by virtue of the Charter of Self-Government (Carta Autonomica) which Spain could not amend without the consent of Puerto Rico. And the United States could not agree to the cession of the territory because it was obligated to respect the independence of Puerto Rico... The feudal concept of international law which permitted the conquest of one nation by another through war and retention of the victim as the property of the victor, as a possession, must have been dead in the United States too."

By virtue of an act of imperialist plunder the people of Puerto Rico lost the autonomy which it had wrested from Spain. The territory, which had won international recognition as a separate legal entity when it was admitted to the Universal Postal Union in 1897, openly and frankly became a conquest of the United States, a colonial possession of the United States.